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Long Hours and Low Pay in Canning Industry Code Criticized By Green

A. F. of L. Chief Recommends Temporary 35 and 40 Hour Week, with National Minimum Wage Rate of 35 Cents Per Hour in Place of 12 to 15 Cents Demanded by Those Who Own the Industry—Urges Labor and Consumer Representation on Code Authority and an Industrial Relations Board Composed of Representatives of Employees and Employers.

Washington—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today recommended a 35-hour week and a national minimum wage and administrative scheme in the proposed code for the canning industry. He made his recommendation to the Recovery Administration, presided over by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in a letter to the department.

Green stated that he expects the canning industry to oppose the code, but that he believes it is the duty of the government to establish it.

A. F. of L. federal labor unions and state labor organizations, and labor plants who are members of the International Brotherhood of Cannery Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., Mr. Green declared, are opposed to the code. He said that the code would require 40 hours in the code misrepresents the industry.

Mr. Green's recommendation was met with a guarded labor definitely opposes, Mr. Green recommended that a "wage rate" be established by the code for the least number of hours that would be required whether the workers are employed in the industry or not. He said that the wages in Idaho have increased over the past few years.

"I also recommend," he added, "that the code be established on a basis of piece rates be stricken from the code. The code should be based on a piece rate be the minimum wage established. The code should be based on a piece rate or a time rate or piece rate. The code should be based on a piece rate be given in the code to wages above the minimum wage rate."

industry can adjust itself to shorter hours he urged that the code establish the 35-hour week for employees engaged in canning non-perishable products and the 40-hour week for those

with complete abolition of all the existing wage rates. The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, which represented the employees of the shipyard, declined the offer. The proposed wage rates of 10, 25% and 35 cents per hour, based on geographical districts, were not acceptable to the workers, who by the elaborate piece work, jigging and other methods of production, had established a minimum hourly rate of 12 cents. The Board, however, did recommend the intermediate district and 15 cents for the intermediate district and 15 cents for the intermediate district.

Thirty-Days Cents Minimum Wage

To get away from the entire wage differential scheme which had complicated the industry, the Board recommended that the minimum wage be set at 15 cents per hour for all workers in the industry. The Board also recommended that the minimum wage be set at 15 cents per hour for all workers in the industry.

MUTTON HOLIDAY INDORSED TO SUPPORT SHEEP SHEARERS' UNION WAGE SCALE

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Utah State Federation of Labor reiterated its

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Washington Labor Wins Anti-Injunction Law; Bills Against Workers Are Defeated

Seattle, Wash. — The Washington State Federation of Labor was active in protecting the interests of the workers at the special session of the State Labor Council, held in Seattle, according to a report to the affiliated organizations by President James A. Taylor.

Outstanding among the achievements of the organization's efforts was the enactment of an anti-injunction bill, which was piloted safely through both the right of appeal from workmen injured in accidents and would have made final the Workmen's Compensation Commission decision in every case. Labor succeeded in having this bill taken up.

The second bill would make it necessary for anyone entering employment in industry to undergo a physical examination, under the pact that the workmen's compensation would be to pay for occupational diseases. Due to

The Legislature also passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for any employer to attempt to coerce or compel organized labor's influence, this measure got no further than the committee to which it was assigned.

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League, Labor's Citizenship Committee, and the Consumers' Council from placing pickets within two hundred feet of the building of the Sunshine Cleaners and Laundry from which the National

Atlanta Garment Workers' Union Wins Big Increase and 40-Hour Week

Atlanta, Ga.-Organized labor in Atlanta won a remarkable agreement when the Sunk-Bruning Company and its Atlanta-based subcontractors agreed to new wage and hour agreements with the officials of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Garment Workers. Here is recognition of the union, payment here to recognize the union, payment here to recognize the union, payment here to recognize the union.

The new contract provides for a minimum work-week of 40 hours in place of 48 hours which prevailed before the contract. The minimum wages scale is set at \$1.75 per hour for all persons are employed by the two companies.

The labor representatives who negotiated the new contract were E. Frank, local president of the garment workers' union, and J. H. Brown, president of the Atlanta Federation of Labor Unions.